

Committee farm bills to be cut, say sources

The Senate Agriculture Committee will consider an array of compromises proposed by key Republican Senators in order to get the committee's proposals for the 1981 farm bill into line with the Reagan Administration budget constraints, reports CNS.

The compromise effort, led by Senator Bob Dole (R-Kan.), essentially would trim all commodity programs from the levels the committee drafted in the original mark-up session, which put outlays several billion dollars above administration goals. The net result would be similar to a simple extension of the 1977 Farm Act.

The Republican caucus has privately agreed to a cap on the former-farm reserve, and also to freeze indexing of target prices. However, target prices will remain in the committee's version of the bill, despite continued opposition from Agriculture Secretary John Black.

The compromise includes the following proposals:

- A reduction in the minimum wheat loan rate to \$3.50 per bushel from the \$3.60 currently proposed.

- Elimination of the carryover trigger mechanism of 1 billion bushels that would mandate deficiency payments.

- A minimum cap on the wheat reserve of 700 million bushels.

- Target prices for wheat of no less than \$4.20, 4.40, 4.60 and 4.80 per bushel, respectively, for the 1982-85 crop years.

- A minimum corn loan

rate of \$2.60 compared with the currently planned \$2.65 per bushel for the life of the four-year bill.

- A 10-cent reduction in corn target prices to \$2.80, 2.95, 3.10 and 3.25 per bushel for 1982-85.

- Elimination of the 1.7-billion-bushel carryover clause that would trigger deficiency payments for corn.

- A cap of 1 billion bushels on the former-farm feed-grain reserve.

- Minimum target prices for cotton of 71, 76, 85 and 93 cents per lb., respectively, for the 1982-85 crops, rather than indexing prices to cost of production.

- Cotton loan rates to be adjusted based on product costs, as under current law.

- Rice target prices of no less than \$11.23, 12.14, 12.70 and 13.50 per cwt for the 1982-85 crop years.

- Loan rates for rice to remain based on an average market price and production cost formula.

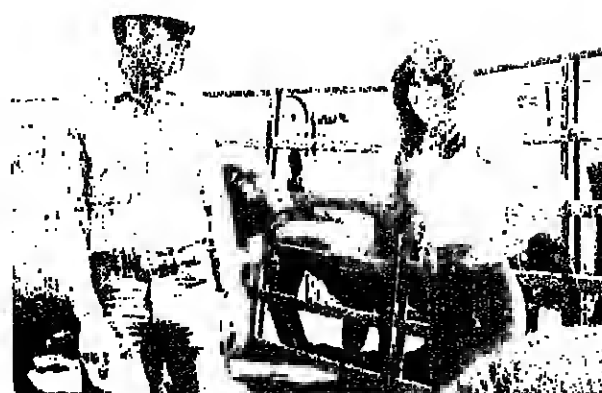
- The minimum loan rate for peanuts to be cut to \$631 per short ton from the \$660 agreed to two weeks ago.

- Dairy support prices at between 70 and 90% of parity, but with a semi-annual adjustment on April if necessary.

- A sugar loan rate of 19.6 cents, rather than at 44% of parity.

- Sugar loans to be repaid in the fiscal year they are taken out.

- Authority for the commodity credit corp. revolving fund to remain intact, but with no specified appropriation levels.



COLORADO RANCHERS—The K Ranch Co., Dinosaur, Colo., was represented at the Redd Ranches sale, Paradox, Colo., by Carl Kent and his daughter, Janet. The Kents are well known ranchers on the western slope of Colorado and always buy some of the better quality bulls in the sales they attend. (Staff photo by Jerry York)

Mid-May beef prices up, says NCA survey

The average price of five retail beef cuts in mid-May was \$2.46 per lb., up \$0.10 from a month earlier, according to a monthly 19-city retail beef survey compiled by the National Cattlemen's Assn.

"Most of the price upturn was in steak prices, which tend to rise seasonally in the spring," said Bill Swan, NCA president.

Reports CNS, of the five cuts in the survey, sirloin and T-bone steak increased \$2.29 per lb. each. Sirloin jumped from \$2.77 to \$3.06, while T-bone jumped to \$3.06 from \$3.37. Round steak was \$2.52, up from

\$2.36. While steak price increases were fairly large, ground beef and chuck roast prices increased only slightly, Swann said. Ground beef was \$1.45, up from \$1.44 last month, and chuck roast was \$1.60, up from \$1.57.

The higher prices were the result of smaller meat supplies, higher wholesale beef prices and light slaughtering of beef by retailers, Swann said. In the last two weeks wholesale beef prices have dropped, which will affect retail beef prices in the next couple of weeks, Swann said.

Mexican ranchers to use U.S. feedlots in program

A group of Mexican cattle ranchers have received permission from U.S. and Texas officials to transfer 10,000 head of cattle to El Paso, Texas, feedlots for fattening and return to Mexico, a U.S. agricultural attaché in Mexico reported.

According to CNS, the project, which could eventually transform Mexico's cattle industry and also benefit U.S. border area feedlots, was prompted by the high price and occasional unavailability of grain in northern Mexico.

For example, a Chihuahua rancher can truck steers to El Paso for 90 days feeding at a cost of 50 cents per lb., compared with almost 70 cents per lb. feeding cost in Mexico, the attaché said.

The cattle are prohibited from being sold in the U.S. and must be exported to Mexico before expiration of a temporary import bond. Currently, there is no concern that the animals will not return to Mexico because of the 10-to-15-cent-per-lb. premium in the Mexican market, he said.

However, a number of border feedlots have hesitated to participate in the program because of concern that a Mexican rancher could back out of his feeding costs. An association has been formed to guarantee payment of all feed bills incurred by any one Mexican rancher, to ease this concern.

The project has been limited to steers because of

USDA restrictions on the importation of feeder heifers as insurance against brucellosis. Approximately 10% of the steers sent to El Paso for feeding have been disqualified by the USDA's animal health division, the attaché said.

In addition to the 90-day feed program already in effect, plans for a supplementary 110-to-120-day feeding project are in the works in an attempt to eventually take over the high-quality beef market currently dominated by contracted U.S. meat, he said. In the next phase of the project, Mexican ranchers will transfer 20,000 head to the U.S.

Based on current costs, Mexican ranchers can profit by sending cattle as far north as Amarillo, Texas, the report said.

Texas approves check-off system

The Texas Beef Promotion Coordinating Committee met recently to finalize plans for a voluntary deduction of 25 cents per head on all cattle and calves sold in the state.

All funds—potentially \$2.1 million—will be forwarded to the Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board to strengthen consumer demand for beef through expanded national programs of beef promotion, nutrition research and consumer education.

Comments

We've just spent part of an interesting morning with our family doctor here in Colorado.

He has been our physician for 24 years; at least all the years we have lived off and on in Colorado starting back in 1957. We talked about the strange (and to our thinking, perverse) attitudes that people have toward nutrition and their well-being.

Our doctor told us, "People, some of my patients for instance, want to believe what they want to believe, especially teenagers and young people. Many are practicing vegetarianism following strict regimens which include no sugar, use natural vitamins—and, many of them smoke pot."

Our doctor told us that he had no quarrel with people over 25 smoking pot. "All that I know will possibly happen to these people would be to anyone who smokes. They can contract lung cancer or have respiratory problems associated with smoking. What does concern me with the younger pot smokers is what is happening to their psyches (which the dictionary defines as the human soul; also, the mind and mental life)."

My family and I are convinced our doctor is one of the best. We are in the best of health, we learned. No high blood pressure, above normal cholesterol, blood sugar or any other problems according to the laboratory tests. Our doctor believes our nutrition habits are good—and, they include large amounts of beef.

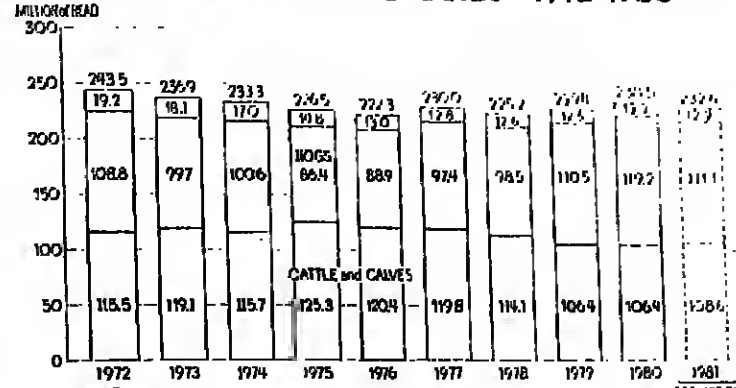
We asked him about drug costs and whether some useful drugs had been removed by FDA regulations, such as the case in large animal agriculture.

He cited the restrictions placed on combination drugs by FDA. "These are good, proven drugs still in use but cannot be prescribed in combination, thus, in effect, doubling their cost to my patients."

The doctor continued, "People only learn about nutrition from what they see on the front pages of their newspapers or in such publications as the National Enquirer. It's strange, but a fact, that they look for faults in almost everything. I receive twice each year materials from the Colorado Beef Board which I find interesting. Maybe other physicians in the state find them interesting, too. But we are witnessing this strange phenomenon where people only want to believe what they want to believe which offers quite a challenge to my industry."

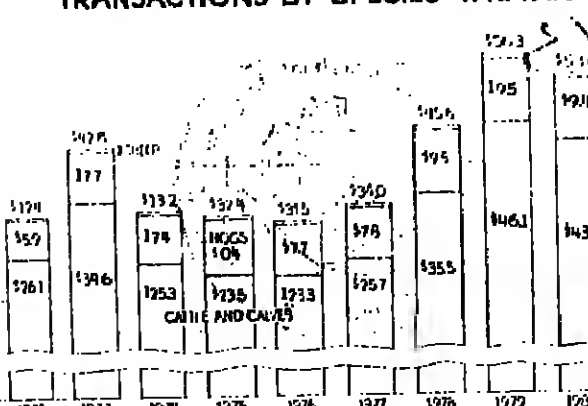
DICK CROW

TRENDS IN THE VOLUME OF LIVESTOCK SALES TRANSACTIONS BY SPECIES—1972-1980



VOLUME AND VALUE—At \$53.6 billion, the value of U.S. livestock transactions in 1980 was down slightly from 1979's \$56.3 billion, according to a recent survey done by Livestock Marketing Association. The annual volume and value of livestock transactions also showed there were 238.5 million head of livestock—including cattle and calves, hogs and sheep—marketed last year. Hog marketings, at 119.2

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK MERCHANDISING TRANSACTIONS BY SPECIES—1972-1980



million head, were the highest since the 1971 figure of 121.4 million head. The Volume and Value study is unique in that it measures each time a head of livestock changes hands. The volume figure is the number of transactions, and the value is the dollar amount of those transactions.

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News • Trends • Sales • Shows • Markets

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Rain eases selling pressure

Recent rain throughout much of the drought-stricken grasslands has taken some of the immediate pressure off cattlemen to sell cows and feeder calves, according to analysts contacted by CNS.

There had been some serious winter shortage problems in parts of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Dakotas, the analysts said, especially a shortage of pond water. The dry weather forced an above-normal number of feeder cattle and cows into the market during the spring, they said.

Cargill will appeal \$1 million decision

A Sioux City federal jury recently ordered Cargill Inc. to pay J and J Farms Inc., El Reno, Okla., \$1 million in punitive damages and \$158,005 in compensatory damages for allegedly selling contaminated corn, according to Greg Lauser, Cargill spokesman.

Reports CNS, Cargill will appeal the decision, Lauser said.

J and J Farms sued Cargill in April 1980 alleging that corn purchased at a Cargill elevator in Alta, Iowa, was contaminated. The corn, the complaint said, was contaminated with aldrin, an insecticide banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1974.

The jury found Cargill to be negligent in failing to warn J and J Farms of the contaminated corn. The company knew Feb. 29, 1980, that the corn was contaminated, according to evidence submitted during the trial.

Although the level of aldrin residue found in the 950 cattle that ate the corn was below the level allowable by the Food and Drug Administration and could be sold legally, J and J Farms indicated buyers were not interested because of the contamination. The original complaint asked for \$8 million. However, that amount was reduced in Jan. 1981.

In March 1980, a similar suit was filed against Cargill by Bryant Beef Inc., of Aurelia, Iowa, because of losses of hogs and cattle fed aldrin-contaminated corn. Bryant is suing Cargill for \$25 million in actual damages and \$5 million in punitive damages. A trial is scheduled for Feb. 1982, Lauser said.

About 10,000 hogs at Bryant Beef were destroyed after eating contaminated corn purchased at the Cargill elevator in Alta. About 25,000 hogs were destroyed and about 8,500 cattle were shipped to pasture in Wisconsin for detoxification. A total of 98,000 cattle were exposed to aldrin at Bryant Beef.

The rain has "bought time" for the livestock industry until July, Baill said, when the moisture situation could become a problem again. Pasture conditions have improved substantially because of the rain. Non-fed

steer, heifer and cow slaughter should begin to decline, said Mike Sands, Kansas State University agricultural economist.

Presently, there are less feeder cattle on grass than in 1980, and beginning in

June, cold storage holdings will be 15 to 20% higher than one year earlier. Eggs are also expected to be plentiful. Output is expected to range as much as 2% higher than 1980.

Fresh and frozen potato supplies will be adequate, but USDA noted that frozen potato holdings are below normal and fresh potato storage holdings at the beginning of May in fall-crop states were down 33% from relatively heavy 1980 levels.

Peanut supplies will remain less than needed, as shortages due to the drought-reduced 1980 crop continue. Rice supplies will be plentiful because of the record high 1980 crop, USDA said.

Food Safety Conference:

Dr. Frank Bryan of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., was the opening speaker at the ninth annual Rocky Mountain Conference on Food Safety held recently in Denver.

Bryan spoke on food deterioration citing contamination, survival and growth as three factors which must occur before air borne bacteria will lead to food related disease.

Pork supply high, beef adequate, says USDA

U.S. pork supplies will be plentiful in June while beef supplies remain adequate, the USDA said in its recent Food Marketing Alert.

Weekly pork output in June is expected to average 9 to 11% below record-high 1980 rates, but slightly above the average 1978-80 production rate for the month. Beef production will be 2 to 4% below June 1980 levels, and 4 to 6% behind the 1978-80 average for the month. Marketings of grass and grain fed animals should decline, USDA said.

Broilers, fryers and turkeys should all be plentiful in June, with Broiler and Fryer output 3 to 4% above last June. Turkey output in June will be 1 to 5% above 1980, and beginning in

June, cold storage holdings will be 15 to 20% higher than one year earlier.

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Bryan cites improper cooling as leading source of disease

"We can't prevent organisms from reaching food," said Bryan. "These are common organisms that are present in the soil, air, on the bodies of animals, in our homes and on our hands."

Where beef is concerned, Bryan said beef life is affected by the level of the meat's contamination and the temperature at which the meat is stored. "Temperature, from a preservation standpoint, is one of the best tools we have," said Bryan. Although many harmful bacteria thrive at

refrigerator temperatures, most are inactive when subjected to freezing temperatures.

Leftover meat and meat dishes should be cooled as rapidly as possible, according to Bryan. Stored meat should not be placed in layers which are over four inches deep, he said, because cooling will be impeded.

Improper cooling was cited by Bryan as the major factor contributing to food borne disease. In a recent

(Continued on page 11)

Golden Spur to be presented to Texan

Watt Reynolds Matthews, who represents two of America's most respected ranching families, has been named recipient of the 1981 National Golden Spur Award.

The award is made annually to an individual who has brought distinction to the ranching and livestock industry. The individual must have made significant contributions to that industry in both humanitarian and scientific ways. The award will be presented Sept. 18 in Lubbock at a National Golden Spur Award and Prairie Party. Making the award are the

American National Cow-Bellies, the American Quarter Horse, National Cattle

men's National Wool Growers, Ranching Heritage. (Continued on page 11)

MBV↔Maternal Future Dispersion Sale↔MBV Saturday, June 6, 1981 1 p.m. at the ranch 18 miles northeast of Lewellen, Nebraska

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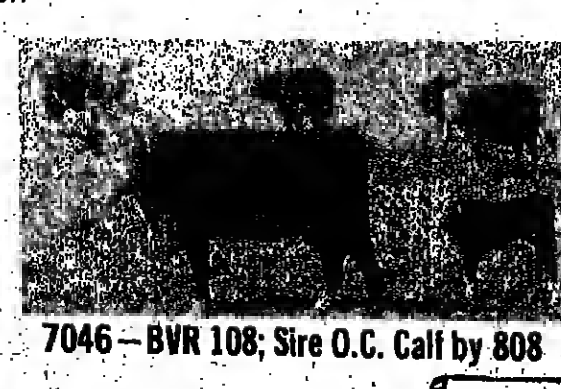
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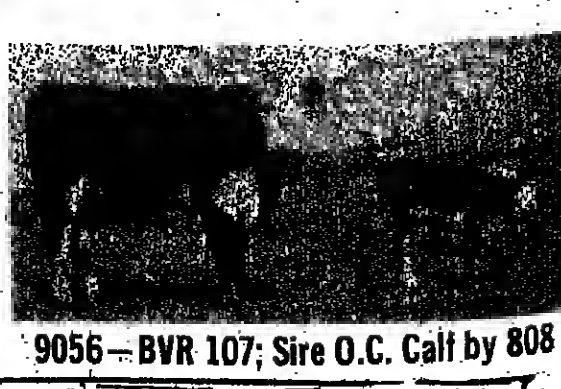
11 Two-year-old Heifers



"Orange Crush"—Akonián L1 278H



7046—BVR 108; Sire O.C. Calf by 808



9056—BVR 107; Sire O.C. Calf by 808

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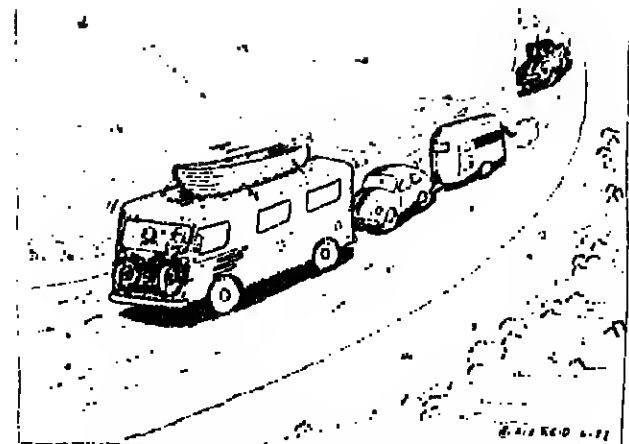
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Selling 1/4 Semen Interest

NEWSPAPER (priority handling)

NEWSPAPER (priority handling)



"It's worth a trip to tell the guy just to see what he does when he gets where he's goin'!"

Foreign consumer trends can guide U.S. activities

In determining regulations for food, knowledge of trends in other countries can help the U.S. to avoid or minimize costly impacts of government recalls, restrictions or bans of products, Graham Molitor, president of Public Policy Forecasting, Inc., said at the recent Food Marketing Institute Convention.

Reports CNS, Molitor said that Denmark, Norway, West Germany, the Netherlands, England and the U.S. make up a vanguard for innovative social policy making. Generally the U.S. lags behind other countries by six to eight years, which would enable the U.S. to see what issues are forthcoming and how other countries handle them, he said.

In many countries, sugar is the major target for consumption reduction, accompanied by increased consumption of cereals, fruits and vegetables, he said. Sugar in England accounts for 17% of total calories consumed, and recommendations are to reduce it to 10%, he said.

Another trend currently popular in several countries is the listing of fat content and composition, sometimes in minute detail on product labels. Gross intake of fat is highest in the affluent nations, many of which are adopting goals to reduce consumption, he said.

An additional 20,000 to 25,000 head will be fed at Gilcrest, and the company expects to employ 20 additional people to staff the Gilcrest operation. Kumer will continue to operate at capacity of 100,000 head, the company said.

Monfort to delay Gilcrest closing

Monfort of Colorado Inc. said recently it is postponing the closing of its Gilcrest feedlot indefinitely, following the company's Feb. 18 announcement to phase out this feedlot and consolidate all cattle feeding at its Kumer feedlot, reports CNS.

An analysis of current market conditions was responsible for the decision to continue the operation, Kenneth Monfort, company president, said.

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Coming Auctions

COMING EVENTS
June 4-5-6—Wyoming Stockgrowers Assn., 19th Annual Convention, Casper, Wyo.
June 6—Colorado-Wyoming Polled Hereford Tour, Granada, Colo. and McClellan, Colo.
June 6—Fint Hills Polled Hereford Tour, Sedan, Winfield, Cedarvale and Kansas
June 6-10—Fourth Annual National Santa Gertrude Junior Heifer Show, Jackson, Miss.
June 9-12—Livestock Marketing Congress, St. Paul, Minn.
June 11-13—Nebraska Stock Growers Assn. Convention, Kearney, Neb.
June 16—Colorado-Wyoming Polled Hereford Tour; John Emert Ranches, McClellan, Colo. to OnVall Ranches, Granada, Colo.
June 13-Colorado Simmental Assn. Field Day, Burlington, Colo.
June 13-14—South Dakota Polled Hereford Field Day, Huron, S.D.
June 14—South Dakota Junior Polled Hereford Preview Show, Huron, S.D.
HORSE AUCTIONS
June 8—Moss Ranch Quarter Horse Production Sale, Dixon, Mont.
July 24-Aug 1—American Paint Horse Assn. National Show & Sale, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Cattle Auctions
June 1—Loveloy Hereford Dispersion, Valentine, Neb.
June 1—Bill Sparks Simmental Dispersion, Lemer, Colo.
June 8-13—Longhorn Invitational Sale, Ft. Worth, Texas
June 8—Ludden Ranches Registered Female Dispersion, Lawler, Neb.
June 8—Spur Delta Co. Hereford Dispersion, Register & Combs, Harrison, Neb.
June 8—Alex. Munz Estate Reg. Hereford Angus Dispersion, Public Auction Yard, Billings, Mont.
June 11-14—Brangus Owe in the Texas Hill Country Kerrville, Texas
June 18—Hondo Creek Ranch 1st Brangus Production Sale, Kerrville, Texas
June 14—Brink's Brangus Foundation Female & Heifer Sale, El Estero, Texas

NCA tells USDA to stop presses

The National Cattlemen's Assn. has asked that federal agencies stop issuing dietary advice which, without scientific justification, is biased against beef and other animal products.

NCA's recommendation regarding nutrition policy was made in letters and statements sent to the secretaries of agriculture and of health and human services. The comment was in response to a request from Vice President George Bush for input on burdensome and ill-advised government regulations and programs.

NCA also made recommendations to the White House and to the appropriate departments and agencies on regulations dealing with food safety, taxes and environmental matters.

The association's statement on the diet-health issue noted that officials have previously used certain laws as the basis for telling Americans what to eat or not eat. Several publications and reports by USDA, HHS and the Surgeon General's office were cited.

Some of the recommendations, NCA said, have been based largely on opinion and on the unproven and controversial diet-heart hypothesis. Many scientists, NCA explained, do not accept the fat-cholesterol theories, which are based largely on population studies and animal studies rather than clinical evaluation and recent work with free-living persons. The association cited scientific evidence that some of the government recommendations are not appropriate for healthy Americans.

attention to indications that the government reports have contributed, unjustifiably, to the perception that beef may be an unhealthy food. The cabinet officials were asked to see that any future nutrition information is more accurate, unbiased and based on proper clinical and scientific evidence.

Another NCA statement to administration officials dealt with food safety laws and the regulation of such substances as antibiotics and growth promoting agents in feeds and sodium nitrite as a food preservative in meat products. The association explained why present laws are scientifically outmoded and too inflexible—resulting in present or threatened inefficiencies in food production. For one thing, it was emphasized, more realistic benefit and risk assessment procedures are needed.

Ballet is quite popular in our nation's capital. They're not used to seeing people in Washington D.C. on their toes.



CATTLE CHAT—The talk was undoubtedly about the livestock industry and Herefords in particular as the Carpenter (left), Grand Junction, Colo., and Richard S. Booker, Texas, visited prior to the Redd Ranches sub-Paradox, Colo. Carpenter is the son of the late Fern Carpenter and is involved in the ranch at Hayden, Colo. while Sell is a well known Hereford breeder that has sold breeding stock into many of this country's top herds. (See photo by Jerry York)

Wheat agreement of 1971 extended

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Lyng recently signed protocols for extending the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, which was due to expire on June 30. The protocols will now be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Wheat Trade Convention of 1971 and the Food Aid Convention of 1980 together comprise the International Wheat Agreement of 1971. The protocols for a two-year extension of the conventions were adopted in London, March 6, 1981.

This sixth extension of the Wheat Trade Convention, like the five previous extensions, maintains the

framework for international cooperation in wheat matters. The extension authorizes the International Wheat Council to continue to collect, analyze and disseminate data on the international wheat situation, particularly regarding supply, demand, trade and prices.

Similarly, the first extension of the Food Aid Convention of 1980 maintains the parties' commitments to provide minimum annual quantities—totaling 7.6 million metric tons—of food aid to developing countries. The United States, the commitment amounts of 4.47 million tons.

Present at the signing were representatives of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers and U.S. Wheat Associates.

U.S. investigating Australian exports

The U.S. International Trade Administration (ITA) is initiating an investigation into whether the government of New Zealand and Australia are subsidizing lamb meat production and exports, according to the Federal Register.

If the ITA determines the governments offer export subsidies, the agency could impose duties on U.S. imports of New Zealand and Australian lamb to offset these subsidies, an ITA official told CNS.

The ITA said it initiated the countervailing duty investigation in response to a petition it received from the National Wool Growers Assn.

This does three major things: 1) It increases digestibility by breaking down some of the cell wall of the straw. 2) Cows seem to eat more of it. 3) It raises the crude protein level considerably, perhaps to as high as 10%.

Horn has some words of caution before you invest the equipment and labor in treating this year's wheat harvest.

First, he warns it is imperative not to cut down on the regular amount of protein supplement you are feeding until he and his associates at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station have completed feeding trials.

"The big worry with individuals trying this method now is that they may feel the crude protein levels are high enough to

Livestock industry experts discuss current trend in breeding, marketing

leaner, more muscle, less fat. These are characteristics of today's more desirable market animal, according to livestock industry experts interviewed at the recent University of Nebraska County Fair Livestock Judging Clinic.

Although trends in livestock types often occur, Dan Gee, livestock judging team coach at South Dakota State University in Brookings, says these have affected the sheep industry less than others. Gee, one of four official judges at the clinic who were interviewed, says while the popularity of sheep is increasing, fewer fads and trends are beneficial.

One current trend in sheep production is toward a heavier weight market lamb. This is desirable, according to Gee, as it gives "more pounds for the producer to work with and a bigger loin eye," a plus in marketing lamb to the consumer.

By sticking to the basic types, such as a more leaner, muscular market lamb, producers will come out ahead, Gee says.

Jack Eberspacher, a cattle buyer from Beaver Crossing, Neb., agrees with the presence of fads, but sees more in the show ring. Eberspacher says, "In cattle shows a lot of fads are started by the leaders and sometimes judges are pulled into judging this way to keep up with the fad. But really, the producers are

trying to establish a different type beef product."

There is a need to be more consistent in the type of cattle used in today's shows, says Eberspacher. "The cattle selected as winners in the shows must relate to the important phase of the industry, which is moving a desirable animal from the packing house to the dinner table," he states.

Leaner type beef cattle are more prominent today because of consumer demands, says Eberspacher, but there is a need to educate the feeder, so cattle won't be overfed. "More red meat pounds and less fat in a beef animal is

necessary for this industry to survive," he explains. Inconsistency in breeding and variations in selection techniques are affecting the type of dairy cow seen today, he believes a registered Holstein breeder from Walton, Neb. Gary Ossenkop says, "By getting away from selecting a type and selecting animals on milk production only, breeders begin to lose the function of the cow."

With rising maintenance costs, Ossenkop believes breeders need to improve longevity in their cow herd and to improve the strength of the cow to maintain production. A more functional type cow will benefit the entire dairy industry, Ossenkop states.

High feed costs also have an effect upon breeders in the hog industry. Joe Dimig, a Duroc breeder from Atlantic, Iowa, says a strong, durable and feed efficient animal is needed to handle today's stressful conditions. A wider, deeper chested animal is stronger and therefore more desirable.

Dimig warns producers must continually breed for structural soundness, "because in the past hogs were too stretchy and narrow and often not strong enough to take the conditions of their environment."

In looking to the future, Dimig would like to see hog breeders keep a good carcass while continually improving other traits such as conception rate and litter size.

Gee agrees breeders must try to get away from a narrow-bodied, tight-muscled non-productive hog in order to get a deeper, thicker muscled animal that often is easier to raise.

Largo litters make it easier and faster to reach swine breeding goals of producing more desirable animals as compared to heifer, sheep and dairy animals, says Gee.

Producers need to breed for those characteristics which make a desirable market animal, even in the face of several trends in livestock types, according to Gee. "A leaner, heavier muscled animal will make faster gains and hopefully be a profit to the whole industry," he concludes.

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Producers need to breed for those characteristics which make a desirable market animal, even in the face of several trends in livestock types, according to Gee. "A leaner, heavier muscled animal will make faster gains and hopefully be a profit to the whole industry," he concludes.

Grasshopper control: Studies continue at CSU

Interest in a new type of grasshopper control is developing. Spores of the protozoan disease, Nosema locustae, are a natural control material commonly occurring among grasshopper populations and being marketed commercially.

Colorado State University, however, is not yet recommending this product for use in grasshopper control, said William M. Hantsberger, CSU Cooperative Extension Service entomologist.

"The product has not been tested extensively, other than on rangelands, and this is the first season it

has been available. Most entomologists feel more information is needed—information on use and results around croplands and home yards and gardens," he said.

Hantsberger explained that spores of Nosema locustae can be produced in laboratory-grown populations of grasshoppers. The grasshopper bodies then are ground up with their spores and incorporated in a suitable bait material for grasshoppers.

One laboratory-infected grasshopper will produce enough spores to treat two acres, but people expecting quick control of grasshoppers to prevent damage will be disappointed, Hantsberger said.

He mentioned advantages with the new control. The product is safe and produces long-term results. Nosema locustae affect only grasshoppers and crickets,

so they pose no threat to people, plants or animals. Spores of this protozoan will carry over into subsequent years through dried boluses of grasshoppers and also through overwintering of eggs, Hantsberger said. "We can reasonably expect viable spores of this disease to carry over for several years in an area."

Several trade-name products of this Nosema are available: Grasshopper Spore, Hopper-Stopper and Locuicide. Hantsberger said he anticipates Nosema locustae probably will be in short supply this season.

He suggests that those interested in trying this microbial insecticide first use a conventional chemical control, such as Sevin or Sevin Bait, for a quicker knockdown of damaging populations.

"Then in one or two weeks, use the Nosema bait to control survivors and to

obtain more long-term control measures," suggested the specialist.

USDA 1981 total meat production will be 14.8 million tons in calendar 1981, a 300,000-ton drop from last year and below the first official 1981 estimate from the USDA, a U.S. agricultural attaché in Moscow said.

Reports CNS, the attaché's estimate, made in a recent report, is below the 15.5 million tons estimated by USDA. The USDA estimate, made on May 12 as part of the first estimate of Soviet grain import needs, was based on record livestock inventories and the expectation of larger supplies of grain for feed this year.

Soviet production of meat to drop

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Tax Corner is a column appearing the first week of each month in W.L.J. This month's author, Irving J. Blackman, is a tax partner with Blackman, Kullick and Coral Gables. A lawyer and C.P.A., Blackman is a specialist in closely-held businesses.

By IRVING J. BLACKMAN
Congress gnafed. Oh yes, they had the right idea—they wanted to help the little guy. The idea was to increase the amount that can be passed tax free for estate tax purposes to a surviving spouse. How? By increasing the "marital deduction" for small estates.

Simply put, the marital deduction allows up to one-half of a husband's estate or \$250,000, whichever is greater, to pass tax free to his wife. Of course, it could also be from a wife to a surviving husband. For example, if we assume the husband left a two million dollar estate, one million could pass tax free to his wife. Subject to some exceptions, the out-of-pocket estate tax cost is:

Taxable Estate	Tax Cost	Percent on Excess
\$ 175,025	\$ zero	32%
250,000	23,800	34
500,000	108,000	37
1,000,000	298,000	41
2,500,000	978,000	53
5,000,000	2,503,800	70

Obviously, saving one-half of the estate cost or more when the husband goes to his reward is a big deal. Let's examine the tax trap for small estates.

Feed Grain Council head projects 1985 export goal

U.S. Feed Grain Council President Darwin Stolte has projected a U.S. feed grain export goal during 1985 of four billion bushels, a 25% increase from export projections for this year, reports CNS.

"Using current domestic demand and the projected export of four billion bushels by 1985, we are talking about a production demand of at least 10 billion bushels of feed grains just to maintain a minimal pipeline availability," Stolte said.

To meet this goal, an additional 10 million acres of production at current levels of approximately 100 bushels per acre will be needed, Stolte said. He told the Feed Grain Council board of directors meeting that food rapidly is becoming the most significant global factor that can be used positively as a tool. Stolte said the U.S. has more influence and potential to bring about change and humanitarian trade relationships on a global basis by using food.

Outlining world trade demand by 1985, Stolte said the traditional Japanese market will increase to 20 million tons of feed grains, compared with 15 million in 1980.

He expects Western Europe to at least hold steady at current demand levels even while the European Economic Community provides

Assume Husband dies leaving his entire \$300,000 estate to Wife. The normal marital deduction is \$150,000 (half of \$300,000). Since \$250,000 is greater, that is the marital deduction in this case. That was Congress' "great idea." Okay, then, only \$50,000 (\$300,000 - \$250,000) is taxable. Look at the table above. The "tax cost" on a \$50,000 "taxable estate" is \$16,000. Great! But, what happens when Wife dies? Assume she spent \$50,000 and dies with \$250,000. The table shows you an out-of-pocket tax cost of \$23,800.

Could this have been avoided? YES. If Husband had left one-half of his estate to Wife and put the other half in trust for her benefit, both would have died without any taxable estate. Savings—\$23,800.

Nn. I don't expect you to understand every fine point of the marital deduction. But be forewarned, one of the most common errors in estate planning is "overfunding the marital." This means leaving too much to the wife. The estate tax picture may look good when Husband dies but the IRS

makes up for lost ground when Wife dies. Overfunding clobbers the large estate as well as the small estate. My advice... see an estate planner. Now!

Cracked calf . . .
Management best disease control

Western ranchers should keep in mind that cracked calf disease can be avoided almost entirely through proper management, says a USDA scientist.

Cows between the 40th and 70th days of pregnancy should be prevented from grazing hazardous lupine either in the early spring, when the plants are young or in late summer, during the mature seed stage. Alkaloids, the chemical compounds in lupine responsible for the disease, are heaviest then and cows are most susceptible during that period of gestation.

In areas where proper management has been followed and evaluations have been made, the incidence of cracked calf

disease has been reduced from a 15 to 20% occurrence to a 1 to 2% occurrence.

Anywhere that cattle and lupine come into contact the potential for cracked calf disease exists. Pregnant cows grazing lupine during the dangerous periods give birth to seriously deformed calves and there is no known cure for lupine poisoning.

"Management is the best way to control this problem," says Richard F. Keeler, a chemist with USDA's Science and Education Administration, who with others at SEA's Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory, Logan, identified the problem-causing alkaloids and determined when deformity heifers were greatest.

Australian exports fall short of target

Australia's shipments of beef to the U.S. in 1981 may not reach 300,000 tons because of depressed prices for imported beef and declining supplies of Australian beef, according to Australian Meat and Livestock Corp. (AMLC) Chairman Geoff Jones.

Reports UCN, Jones said, was the first public admission by the AMLC that its earlier estimate of shipments to the U.S. of 340,000 tons will have to be scaled down.

Jones said the AMLC wanted to wait until the slaughter season began in north Queensland before revising its estimates. When the season began recently, he said, it was clear that shipments to the U.S. were still not increasing substantially.

He said recent talks in Washington revealed a general feeling there will be voluntary restraints on U.S. beef imports in 1982 under the countercyclical Meat Import Law.

Many of the "with it" generation would be in a mess if they had to do without it.

Bogey talk discredited

"Bogeyman talk." That's the characterization of guidelines and menus spotlighting meat as sources of cholesterol and fat responsible for heart trouble from John Mohay, president of the National Meat Assn.

Mohay pointed out the two-year study, involving 400 research projects, in which the prestigious Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Science said it "considers it scientifically unsound to make single, all-inclusive recommendations to the public regarding intakes in energy, protein, fat, cholesterol, carbohydrate, sugar and sodium."

Farmers Export sells Texas grain elevator

Farmers Export Co. has reached an agreement in principle to sell its Galveston, Texas, grain elevator to Fer-Mar-Co Inc., according to an announcement by Farmers Export Vice President and General Manager Herlan Lunday, reports CNS.

According to a company statement, Farmers Export, an agricultural cooperative based in Kansas City also intends to dispose of its interest in an export grain facility in Philadelphia, Pa. The company will concentrate on marketing grain through its Ams, Inc., export elevator.

Ownership of the restructured company will remain in the control of regional agricultural cooperatives, which include American Grain and Related Industries, Des Moines, Iowa; Fer-Mar-Co, Inc., Hutchinson, Kan.; Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn., St. Paul, Minn.; Growmark, Inc., Bloomington, Ill.; MFA, Inc., Columbus, Mo.; and St. Louis Grain Corp., St. Louis.



PROMOTED—Jim Kelley was recently promoted by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. (TSCRA). In his new position, Kelley will be responsible for all membership services and will coordinate TSCRA conventions and trade shows.

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Virden Perma-Bilt Engineering Department is now offering, 1-7/8" x 24" windmill cylinder barrels, with caps, at 1/4 the price they are selling for now! These barrels and caps are made from thick, heavy-wall PVC and then lined with 1/8" of urethane. These barrels are as good as any brass barrel on the market! The urethane lining assures long life and true check strokes. Our 1-7/8" barrel sells for \$35.95 plus \$2.50 postage and handling. It connects right to your 2" pipe (steel or PVC). These urethane-lined barrels are doing a wonderful job right now! Send for information. VIRDEN PERMA-BILT CO., 2821 Mays St., P.O. Box 7160WL, Amarillo, TX 79109, 806/352-2761.

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Texas Red Angus Assn.

The Texas Red Angus Association has announced plans for its Summer Field Day, to be held at the Harrison and Dorothy Walker Ranch in Eagle Lake on Saturday, June 6.

Registration will begin at 11:30 a.m. There will be a Texas-style barbecue luncheon at the ranch, with a general meeting to follow at 1:30. Besides a guest speaker, members will enjoy door prizes and a good old-fashioned country hayride. For further information, please call the Walker Ranch at 713/234-2190, or Tim Bauer, TRAA president, at 713/296-2804.

Colo.-Wyo. Polled Hereford Assn.

Duval Hanches, Granada, Colo., and John Smartt Ranch, McClave, Colo., will co-host the Colorado-Wyoming Polled Hereford Assn. Field Day and Tour on June 6. Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. at the Cow Palace Motel, Lamar, Colo.

The day's activities include a cutting demonstration, judging and queen contests, pasture tours of both ranches, lunch at the Lamar Community College and presentation of awards.



HIGH INDEX—Beartooth Ranch, Columbus, Mont., received an award for the high-indexing Polled Hereford bull at the recently-completed Triple H Ranch Bull Test in Burlington, Iowa. Beartooth's George Ellis (right) accepted the plaque from Iowa Polled Hereford Queen Brenda Degner.

Sandhills Cattle Assn.

Plans are being finalized for the 42nd annual convention of the Sandhills Cattle Assn. The event is slated for June 3 at the Rock County Fairgrounds in Bassett, Nebraska. Secretary-manager, Linda Garwood. Registration will begin at 12:30 p.m. with an open membership meeting to follow.

The day's agenda will feature a variety of topics that apply to all Sandhill ranchers and their operations.

Nebraska Stockgrowers Assn.

Challenge for Change is the theme of the Nebraska Stock Growers Assn.'s 52nd Annual Convention to be held at the Kearney Holiday Inn on June 11th, 12th, and 13th.

According to President Jim Gran, Gordon, the convention will include a variety of speakers, meetings, trade booths and entertainment and will be the culmination of highly involved NSGA year.

The Challenge for Change theme will address the competition the beef industry is facing from other meat industries.



BULL BUYERS—Gabriel Moreno (left), Chihuashua, Mexico and Stewart Begby, El Paso, Texas, were volume bull buyers at the recent El Paso Livestock Auction Range Bull and Female Sale. Many of the bulls sold through this yard find their way to Mexican ranches. It is a trade that has been hampered somewhat by U.S. government regulations. (Staff photo by Lee Pitts)

Bill Clements Memorial Award

Elmer Roy Gates, Tyler, Texas, rancher and agricultural leader, has been awarded the first Bill Clements Memorial Award for outstanding service to east Texas agriculture. The award, presented by the Build East Texas (BET) program, is in memory of V.A. Bill Clements, Jr., who for many years was an outstanding Gregg County rancher, civic and agricultural leader. Clements was instrumental in organizing the BET program in 1963 and later served as chairman of the organization.

The award was presented during the BET annual meeting in Tyler by Jimmy Owen, outgoing BET chairman, and Mrs. Mary Clements.

Oates operates a diversified farming program with livestock, hay, timber, catfish production and game management. A native of Tyler County, Oates retired from the Air Force as a Lt. colonel and continues to operate a family farm in the Dies Community with his wife, Dorothy.

He served in all offices of the local Young Farmer Chapter and has been a long-time supporter of the Tyler County 4-H program. He was chairman of the agriculture committee for four years and vice-chairman of the Tyler County Program Building Committee two years.

North Dakota Stockmen's Assn.

Williston will be the site of the 52nd annual convention of the North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. June 7-9, according to Paul Krenz, Sherwood rancher and president of the organization.

The convention, which is expected to attract nearly 700 cattlemen, their wives and families, will feature expert speakers on beef, marketing and promotion as well as many other industry problems.

For more information contact Clair A. Michels, Bismarck, ND 701/223-2522.

Texas Jr. Hereford Assn.

The Texas Junior Hereford field day will be held June 12-13 at V Bar Ranch, Stanton. Activities will begin on June 12 at 6:30 p.m. with a cake auction and ice cream social followed by a TJHA-sponsored dance at the Holiday Inn Country Villa, Midland.

On June 13 festivities will begin at 8:00 a.m. with registration. A special opening ceremony is planned with greetings from V Bar Ranch. Texas Junior Hereford Association officers, directors and advisors will be introduced. Queen candidates will present their speeches.

Montana Hereford Assn.

The Montana Junior Hereford Assn. and Central Montana Hereford Assn. are co-sponsoring the Big Sky Hereford Bonanza June 14-15 at Lewistown.

Activities will commence at Wernepings at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday evening and will include a social get-together, barbecue and dance. A speech and queen contest will be held at the Yogo Inn. Monday's activities will begin with registration at 8:00 a.m. at the Lewistown Fairgrounds. A live animal evaluation contest for 4-H, FFA and other interested individuals and teams is planned. The general public is invited to attend.

Rocky Mountain Charolais Assn.

The Rocky Mountain Charolais Assn. recently held its annual meeting at the Bauman Ranch, Inc. in Carpenter, Wyo. Usual business was conducted and officers elected. The new RMCA officers include President Lowell Klinglesmith, Meeker, Colo.; Vice President John Bauman, Carpenter, Wyo.; Secretary-Treasurer Judy Hill, Denver, Colo. The directors in addition to the officers include Bill Holland, Golden, Colo.; Joel Shoeneman, Roggen, Colo.; Dwan Murehead, Le Sueur, Colo.; Vic Gentry, Whitman, Neb.; Darold Bauman, Carpenter, Wyo.; Ralph Coleman, Arvada, Colo.; and Roy Pitney, Heyden, Colo.

Kansas-Nebraska Angus Assn.

1981 officers for the Kansas-Nebraska Angus Assn. were announced recently at this group's annual banquet in Franklin, Neb.

Rodney Rorabough of Lebanon, Kan., was named president after serving as last year's vice president. Chosen as 1981 vice president was LuWene Nelson, Keneaw, Nebraska. Vance Uden, Franklin, Neb., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Bud Krasou of Blue Hill, Neb., was chosen for the director's post, and Rick Boller of Mankato, Kan., was named to another term as director. Also on the board are Vaughn Domesier of Sutton, Neb., and Everett Benoit, Esbon, Kan.

John Wayne Memorial Scholarship

Two recipients of the 1981 John Wayne Memorial Scholarship were announced recently. The two \$500 scholarships were made available through the American Hereford Auxiliary and an anonymous donor. The award recognizes two individuals having made outstanding contributions to agriculture and the Hereford industry.

Recipients of the 1981 John Wayne Memorial Scholarship award were Kathy Knox, Midland, Texas, and Greg Ridder, Callaway, Neb.

Kathy Knox is the 21-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Knox, Midland, Texas. She has been actively involved in the family Hereford operation, Texas Junior Hereford Assn. and is currently an animal science student at Texas A&M University.

Greg Ridder is associated with the Ridder Hereford Ranch operation. Greg is the 21-year-old son of Mrs. Paul Ridder and has been active in the Nebraska Junior Hereford Assn. Greg is currently a student in animal science at the University of Nebraska.

Runner-up awards in the 1981 John Wayne Memorial Scholarship contest went to Connie Peltou, Goddard, Kan., and Laura Larson, Caldwell, Idaho.



LONGHORN ACTION—Records tumbled at the Red McCombs Longhorn Futurity recently in Johnson City, Texas. Thirty heifers averaged nearly \$7000 in a spirited auction. Buyers came from throughout the country to bid on the select consignments. (Staff photo by Lee Pitts)

Red Angus Assn.

The Red Angus Assn. national office has announced that the Amarillo Advertising Club awarded an "Addy," a prestigious award in advertising, to The Outfit in recognition of its outstanding work in the production of the Red Angus brochure entitled, "Red On The Horizon—Red Angus In Your Future."

The 56-page brochure tells the story of the Red Angus and details its contributions to the beef cattle industry. It was produced for the Red Angus Assn. of America in Denton, Texas, by The Outfit in Arlington, Texas, and printed by Trafton and Autry Printers in Amarillo, Texas.

The Red Angus Assn. of America is distributing the new brochure as part of an aggressive promotional campaign on the Red Angus breed. Copies of the brochure are available for one dollar plus postage from: Red Angus Assn. of America, P.O. Box 776, Denton, Texas, 76201, 817/387-3502.

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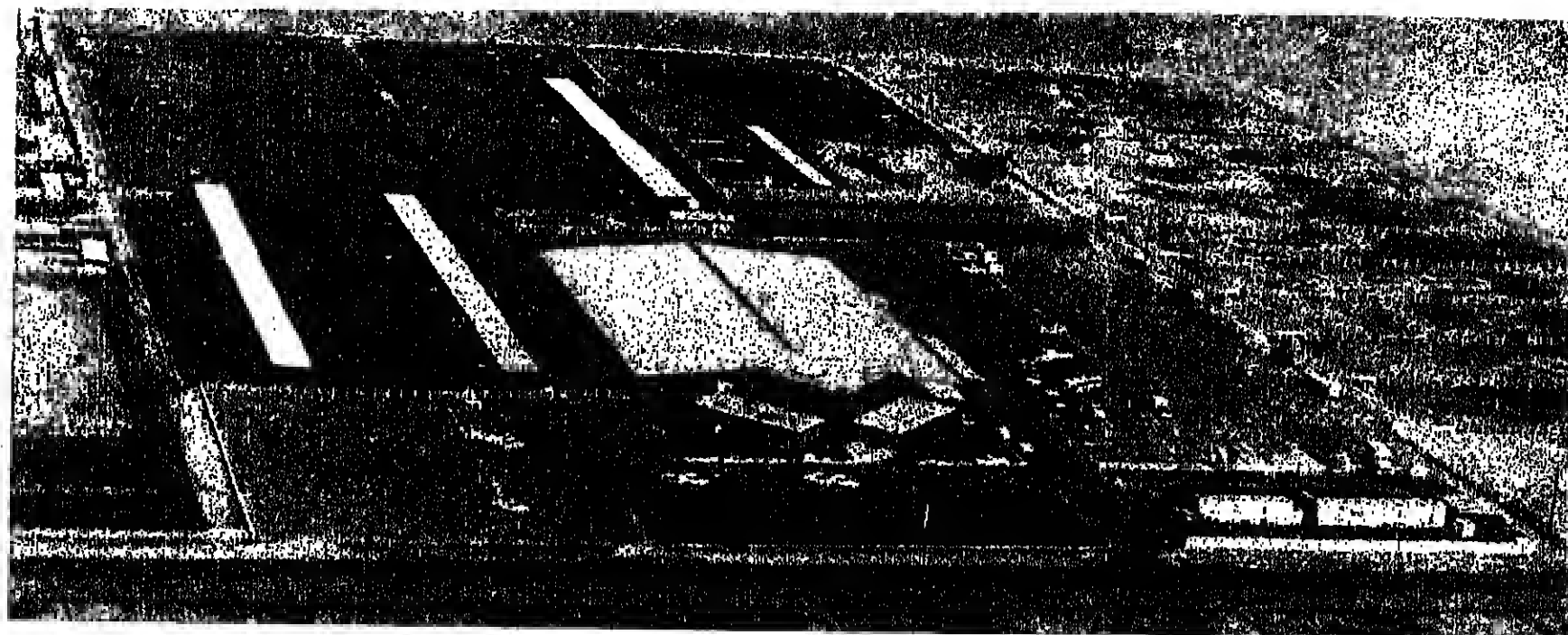
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Market Roundup:

Staggering market fighting for recovery

THE FED CATTLE MARKET opened the week on a rather uneven plane in reflection to the cattle on feed report that was issued last week. However, the influence of the report was short lived and apparently diminished as the week progressed. Buyers were very cautious and selective due to continued expanding slaughter rates (federal slaughter was estimated last week at 651,000 head, up 1.71% from a week ago and up 6.54% from a year ago) and a week dressed meat trade earlier in the week. Most buying interests were fairly aggressive for numbers in order to acquire slaughter requirements before the up-coming three day holiday. But, in some areas trading slowed at the close due to buying interests apparently not willing to carry large live inventories over the three day weekend. Because of high interest rates, meat brokers report, retailers are not buying very far in advance. This is also coupled with less-than-desired consumer demand. But with retailers ordering for first-of-the-month festuvas, beef prices are expected to recover to the recent range of \$102-105.

AMARILLO STEERS MD. FRAME #1 300-400 lb. \$72.50-80; 400-500 lb. \$66-72; 500-600 lb. \$60.50-66.30; 600-700 lb. \$57.50-62; 700-800 lb. \$58.40-61.10; 800-950 lb. \$57.25-61.10. Heifers md. frame #1 300-400 lb. \$61.90-67.50; 400-500 lb. \$55.25-60.50; 500-600 lb. \$53.30-58; 600-700 lb. \$53.50-58; 700-775 lb. \$52.60-56.75. Oklahoma City steers md. frame #1 390-500 lb. \$68-69.75; 500-600 lb. \$62.75-68.00; 600-700 lb. \$61.25-63.70; 700-800 lb. \$61.62-55; 800-900 lb. \$60-61.70. Heifers md. frame #1 416-446 lb. \$58.70-60.10; 500-600 lb. \$56.50-58; 600-700 lb. \$55.50-58.80. Dodge City steers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$72.50-75.50; 500-600 lb. \$56.25-70; 600-700 lb. \$52.40-65.25. Heifers md. frame #1 500-600 lb. \$65.75-69.25; 600-700 lb. \$57.75-60. Colorado steers md. frame #1 326-400 lb. \$73.25-79.50; 400-500 lb. \$69.75-76; 500-600 lb. \$62-70; 600-750 lb. \$59.50-63.25; 750-850 lb. \$58.50-61.50. Heifers md. frame #1 325-400 lb. \$64.25-69.75; 400-500 lb. \$59.75-65.50; 500-600 lb. \$54.50-61.25; 600-750 lb. \$53.25-57.50.

WYOMING, WESTERN NEBRASKA and southwest-ern South Dakota steers md. frame #1 450-475 lb. \$68.40-71; 525-575 lb. \$66.75-70.75; 600-700 lb. \$59.80-62.80; 700-675 lb. \$59.70-61.80; 900-1175 lb. \$60-83.80. Heifers md. frame #1 550-700 lb. \$58.25-58; 700-875 lb. \$58.90-59.50. Montana steers md. frame #1 750-825 lb. \$60. California steers md. frame #1 875-775 lb. \$57-59; 777-900 lb. \$58-60. Heifers md. frame #1 600-750 lb. \$54.50-58. Washington, Oregon and Idaho steers md. frame #1 800-600 lb. \$58-72.25; 500-600 lb. \$64-71; 600-700 lb. \$62-68.25; 700-800 lb. \$58.75-63; 800-900 lb. \$57.75-61.25. Heifers md. frame #1 300-500 \$57-65.50; 500-600 lb. \$56.25-63.50; 600-800 lb. \$58.75-60; 800-825 lb. mostly fleshy \$61.50.

ARIZONA SLAUGHTER STEERS MIXED good and choice 2-3 950-1150 \$66-67; good with end choice 2-3 950-1150 lb. \$65-66; 1000-1200 lb. Holsteins \$84. Heifers mixed good and choice 2-3 925 lb. \$64; 800-925 lb. \$63; mostly good 850-965 lb. with heiferettes \$62. Southern California slaughter steers mixed good and choice 2-4 1025-1075 lb. \$68; good with end choice 2-4 975-1100 lb. \$67-68; mostly good 2-3 950-1100 lb. \$65.50-67; mostly good 1-2 950-1100 lb. \$62-63. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 950-900 \$65; commercial to choice 2-4 heifers and heiferettes 1000 lb. \$62. Colorado slaughter steers choice 2-4 1050-1200 lb. \$67-67.50; choice 1-3 1150 lb. \$68; 1200 lb. \$68.50. Holsteins good to mostly choice 1275 lb. \$61.75. Heifers choice 2-4 950-1060 lb. \$65-66.75. Western Kansas slaughter steers choice 2-4 1025-1200 lb. \$67.25-68. Holsteins mixed good and choice 1150-1300 lb. \$58-62.75. Heifers choice 2-4 1050-1025 lb. \$64-65.50; choice with end good 950-1050 lb. \$64-65.50; Heiferettes 975-1000 lb. \$58-62. Montana slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1100-1250 lb. \$68-67. Heifers mostly choice 2-4 975-1050 lb. \$64.50-65.

NEW MEXICO SLAUGHTER STEERS MOSTLY choice 2-4 1025-1150 lb. \$68-69; mixed good and choice 1075-1225 lb. \$66-68; good 1150-1200 lb. Holsteins \$84-85.50. Heifers mostly choice 2-3 925-1000 lb. \$65.50-68.25; mixed good and choice 800-975 lb. \$65-65.50; mostly good and choice heiferettes 1025 lb. \$62.25. Eastern Nebraska slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-4 1050-1325 lb. \$65.60-68; choice and prime 1350 lb. \$70. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-4 900-1100 lb. \$64.50-66.60. Southern San Joaquin and western Nevada slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1150-1200 lb. \$67-68; good and choice 2-4 1050-1175 lb. \$66-68; good 2-3 1050-1100 lb. \$67. Heifers choice 2-4 975-1000 lb. \$64-65. Northern San Joaquin slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1025-1100 lb. \$68-68.50; 1100-1200 lb. \$67-68; mixed good and choice 2-4 1200-1850 lb. \$55. Heifers choice 2-4 950-1000 lb. \$66.

TEXAS AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA slaughter steers good and mostly choice 2-3 1050-1175 lb. \$68.50-69; mixed good and choice 2-3 100-1150 lb. \$67-68.25. Holsteins 1150 lb. \$85-85.50. Utah slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1100-1200 lb. \$67-67.60; mixed good and choice 1200 lb. \$64. Holsteins 1250-1800 lb. \$62. Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 900-1000 lb. \$63.50-65. Washington and Oregon slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-4 1050-1150 lb. \$68-69; 1150-1250 lb. \$67-68; Heifers good to mostly choice 2-4 900-1100 lb. \$65-66; San Angelo slaughter lambs choice and prime 80-105 lb. spring \$66-71; mixed good and choice \$63-66; choice and prime 110-140 lb. born with old crop \$2-3 pelts \$60-64. Ewes good \$21-25; cull and utility \$16-21. Sioux Falls feeder pigs US 1-2 20-30 lb. \$22-20-29; 30-40 lb. \$30-35; 40-50 lb. \$34-42; 50-60 lb. \$41-45; 60-70 lb. \$44-48; 70-90 lb. \$45-51.50; 90-110 lb. \$50-57.

ALEX MOSTROUS

CENTRAL AUCTION ROUNDUP

[Reports as quoted by markets]
MCKINLEY-WINTER LIVE- STOCK COMM. CO. INC.
Oodage City, Kan., May 20

4,500 head received: Feeder steers, md. frame 1 415-425 lb. \$75.25-79; 500-600 lb. \$69.25-70; 700-700 lb. \$62.70-64.50. Mid frame 1-2 550-700 lb. \$63. Feeder heifers, md. frame 1 400-440 lb. \$64.50-67; 600-700 lb. \$57.75-60. Slaughter cows, ul. 1-3 \$39.50-43.50; cutter 1-2 \$37.50-41.75, canner \$34.50-36.75, low dressing canner-ut \$34-38.50. Slaughter bulls YG 1-2 1125-1805 lb. \$60.25-52.50. Replacements, pairs and md. frame 1 4-7 years \$450-492 pair; md. frame 1-2 5-7 years 1395 pair.

TORRINGTON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

Torrington, Wyo., May 20 and 22

4,010 head received: Feeder steers, choice 300-400 lb. \$68-70; 400-500 lb. \$65-68; 500-600 lb. \$64-66; 600-700 lb. \$62-64. Feeder heifers, choice 300-400 lb. \$58-64; 400-500 lb. \$57-60; 500-600 lb. \$56-58; 600-700 lb. \$56-58. Slaughter cows, ul. and comm. \$42-48. Slaughter bulls, \$53-61.

TEXHOMA LIVESTOCK COMM. CO. INC.

Texhoma, Okla., May 22

3,887 head received: Steer calves 200-250 lb. \$32.50-114; 250-350 lb. \$75-91; 375-600 lb. \$82-78. Heifer calves, 200-250 lb. \$20-28; 250-350 lb. \$20-28; 350-500 lb. \$20-28; 500-600 lb. \$20-28; 600-700 lb. \$20-28; 700-800 lb. \$20-28; 800-900 lb. \$20-28; 900-1000 lb. \$20-28; 1000-1100 lb. \$20-28; 1100-1200 lb. \$20-28; 1200-1300 lb. \$20-28; 1300-1400 lb. \$20-28; 1400-1500 lb. \$20-28; 1500-1600 lb. \$20-28; 1600-1700 lb. \$20-28; 1700-1800 lb. \$20-28; 1800-1900 lb. \$20-28; 1900-2000 lb. \$20-28; 2000-2100 lb. \$20-28; 2100-2200 lb. \$20-28; 2200-2300 lb. \$20-28; 2300-2400 lb. \$20-28; 2400-2500 lb. \$20-28; 2500-2600 lb. \$20-28; 2600-2700 lb. \$20-28; 2700-2800 lb. \$20-28; 2800-2900 lb. \$20-28; 2900-3000 lb. \$20-28; 3000-3100 lb. \$20-28; 3100-3200 lb. \$20-28; 3200-3300 lb. \$20-28; 3300-3400 lb. \$20-28; 3400-3500 lb. \$20-28; 3500-3600 lb. \$20-28; 3600-3700 lb. \$20-28; 3700-3800 lb. \$20-28; 3800-3900 lb. \$20-28; 3900-4000 lb. \$20-28; 4000-4100 lb. \$20-28; 4100-4200 lb. \$20-28; 4200-4300 lb. \$20-28; 4300-4400 lb. \$20-28; 4400-4500 lb. \$20-28; 4500-4600 lb. \$20-28; 4600-4700 lb. \$20-28; 4700-4800 lb. \$20-28; 4800-4900 lb. \$20-28; 4900-5000 lb. \$20-28; 5000-5100 lb. \$20-28; 5100-5200 lb. \$20-28; 5200-5300 lb. \$20-28; 5300-5400 lb. \$20-28; 5400-5500 lb. \$20-28; 5500-5600 lb. \$20-28; 5600-5700 lb. \$20-28; 5700-5800 lb. \$20-28; 5800-5900 lb. \$20-28; 5900-6000 lb. \$20-28; 6000-6100 lb. \$20-28; 6100-6200 lb. \$20-28; 6200-6300 lb. \$20-28; 6300-6400 lb. \$20-28; 6400-6500 lb. \$20-28; 6500-6600 lb. \$20-28; 6600-6700 lb. \$20-28; 6700-6800 lb. \$20-28; 6800-6900 lb. \$20-28; 6900-7000 lb. \$20-28; 7000-7100 lb. \$20-28; 7100-7200 lb. \$20-28; 7200-7300 lb. \$20-28; 7300-7400 lb. \$20-28; 7400-7500 lb. \$20-28; 7500-7600 lb. \$20-28; 7600-7700 lb. \$20-28; 7700-7800 lb. \$20-28; 7800-7900 lb. \$20-28; 7900-8000 lb. \$20-28; 8000-8100 lb. \$20-28; 8100-8200 lb. \$20-28; 8200-8300 lb. \$20-28; 8300-8400 lb. \$20-28; 8400-8500 lb. \$20-28; 8500-8600 lb. \$20-28; 8600-8700 lb. \$20-28; 8700-8800 lb. \$20-28; 8800-8900 lb. \$20-28; 8900-9000 lb. \$20-28; 9000-9100 lb. \$20-28; 9100-9200 lb. \$20-28; 9200-9300 lb. \$20-28; 9300-9400 lb. \$20-28; 9400-9500 lb. \$20-28; 9500-9600 lb. \$20-28; 9600-9700 lb. \$20-28; 9700-9800 lb. \$20-28; 9800-9900 lb. \$20-28; 9900-10000 lb. \$20-28; 10000-10100 lb. \$20-28; 10100-10200 lb. \$20-28; 10200-10300 lb. \$20-28; 10300-10400 lb. \$20-28; 10400-10500 lb. \$20-28; 10500-10600 lb. \$20-28; 10600-10700 lb. \$20-28; 10700-10800 lb. \$20-28; 10800-10900 lb. \$20-28; 10900-11000 lb. \$20-28; 11000-11100 lb. \$20-28; 11100-11200 lb. \$20-28; 11200-11300 lb. \$20-28; 11300-11400 lb. \$20-28; 11400-11500 lb. \$20-28; 11500-11600 lb. \$20-28; 11600-11700 lb. \$20-28; 11700-11800 lb. \$20-28; 11800-11900 lb. \$20-28; 11900-12000 lb. \$20-28; 12000-12100 lb. \$20-28; 12100-12200 lb. \$20-28; 12200-12300 lb. \$20-28; 12300-12400 lb. \$20-28; 12400-12500 lb. \$20-28; 12500-12600 lb. \$20-28; 12600-12700 lb. \$20-28; 12700-12800 lb. \$20-28; 12800-12900 lb. \$20-28; 12900-13000 lb. \$20-28; 13000-13100 lb. \$20-28; 13100-13200 lb. \$20-28; 13200-13300 lb. \$20-28; 13300-13400 lb. \$20-28; 13400-13500 lb. \$20-28; 13500-13600 lb. \$20-28; 13600-13700 lb. \$20-28; 13700-13800 lb. \$20-28; 13800-13900 lb. \$20-28; 13900-14000 lb. \$20-28; 14000-14100 lb. \$20-28; 14100-14200 lb. \$20-28; 14200-14300 lb. \$20-28; 14300-14400 lb. \$20-28; 14400-14500 lb. \$20-28; 14500-14600 lb. \$20-28; 14600-14700 lb. \$20-28; 14700-14800 lb. \$20-28; 14800-14900 lb. \$20-28; 14900-15000 lb. \$20-28; 15000-15100 lb. \$20-28; 15100-15200 lb. \$20-28; 15200-15300 lb. \$20-28; 15300-15400 lb. \$20-28; 15400-15500 lb. \$20-28; 15500-15600 lb. \$20-28; 15600-15700 lb. \$20-28; 15700-15800 lb. \$20-28; 15800-15900 lb. \$20-28; 15900-16000 lb. \$20-28; 16000-16100 lb. \$20-28; 16100-16200 lb. \$20-28; 16200-16300 lb. \$20-28; 16300-16400 lb. \$20-28; 16400-16500 lb. \$20-28; 16500-16600 lb. \$20-28; 16600-16700 lb. \$20-28; 16700-16800 lb. \$20-28; 16800-16900 lb. \$20-28; 16900-17000 lb. \$20-28; 17000-17100 lb. \$20-28; 17100-17200 lb. \$20-28; 17200-17300 lb. \$20-28; 17300-17400 lb. \$20-28; 17400-17500 lb. \$20-28; 17500-17600 lb. \$20-28; 17600-17700 lb. \$20-28; 17700-17800 lb. \$20-28; 17800-17900 lb. \$20-28; 17900-18000 lb. \$20-28; 18000-18100 lb. \$20-28; 18100-18200 lb. \$20-28; 18200-18300 lb. \$20-28; 18300-18400 lb. \$20-28; 18400-18500 lb. \$20-28; 18500-18600 lb. \$20-28; 18600-18700 lb. \$20-28; 18700-18800 lb. \$20-28; 18800-18900 lb. \$20-28; 18900-19000 lb. \$20-28; 19000-19100 lb. \$20-28; 19100-19200 lb. \$20-28; 19200-19300 lb. \$20-28; 19300-19400 lb. \$20-28; 19400-19500 lb. \$20-28; 19500-19600 lb. \$20-28; 19600-19700 lb. \$20-28; 19700-19800 lb. \$20-28; 19800-19900 lb. \$20-28; 19900-20000 lb. \$20-28; 20000-20100 lb. \$20-28; 20100-20200 lb. \$20-28; 20200-20300 lb. \$20-28; 20300-20400 lb. \$20-28; 20400-20500 lb. \$20-28; 20500-20600 lb. \$20-28; 20600-20700 lb. \$20-28; 20700-20800 lb. \$20-28; 20800-20900 lb. \$20-28; 20900-21000 lb. \$20-28; 21000-21100 lb. \$20-28; 21100-21200 lb. \$20-28; 21200-21300 lb. \$20-28; 21300-21400 lb. \$20-28; 21400-21500 lb. \$20-28; 21500-21600 lb. \$20-28; 21600-21700 lb. \$20-28; 21700-21800 lb. \$20-28; 21800-21900 lb. \$20-28; 21900-22000 lb. \$20-28; 22000-22100 lb. \$20-28; 22100-22200 lb. \$20-28; 22200-22300 lb. \$20-28; 22300-22400 lb. \$20-28; 22400-22500 lb. \$20-28; 22500-22600 lb. \$20-28; 22600-22700 lb. \$20-28; 22700-22800 lb. \$20-28; 22800-22900 lb. \$20-28; 22900-23000 lb. \$20-28; 23000-23100 lb. \$20-28; 23100-23200 lb. \$20-28; 23200-23300 lb. \$20-28; 23300-23400 lb. \$20-28; 23400-23500 lb. \$20-28; 23500-23600 lb. \$20-28; 23600-23700 lb. \$20-28; 23700-23800 lb. \$20-28; 23800-23900 lb. \$20-28; 23900-24000 lb. \$20-28; 24000-24100 lb. \$20-28; 24100-24200 lb. \$20-28; 24200-24300 lb. \$20-28; 24300-24400 lb. \$20-28; 24400-24500 lb. \$20-28; 24500-24600 lb. \$20-28; 24600-24700 lb. \$20-28; 24700-24800 lb. \$20-28; 24800-24900 lb. \$20-28; 24900-25000 lb. \$20-28; 25000-25100 lb. \$20-28; 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